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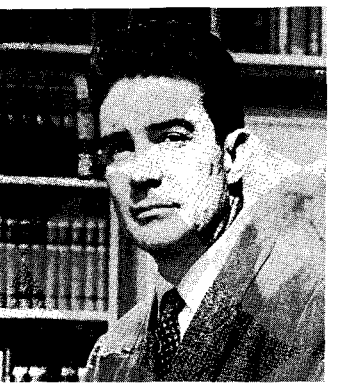

DAN SMOOT

THE ROAD AHEAD

The rules by which the U. S. House of Representatives and the U. S. Senate operate give the public important protection. They slow down the legislative process. While in committee, a proposed bill can be exhaustively investigated, and the investigators are relatively free from intense pressures to rush the measure through. Holding a bill in committee, for hearings and other studies, gives the people a chance to learn about it, discuss it, and communicate their opinions to Congress.

Under existing rules, it is possible for one committee chairman or for a small group of legislators to delay a piece of legislation which a majority of Congress seems to approve; but if there is enough demand for the bill, it can be pried out of committee and brought before the House or Senate for debate and vote. The harm which might occasionally be done by a minority of legislators who delay a bill in committee is infinitely less than the damage that will be done if our national Congress becomes a legislative mill where bills approved by a majority can be rushed through easily by majority action.

The danger of hasty legislation has always been great. In our age, it is frightening. Totalitarian liberals are in control of all executive agencies; they have a majority in both Houses of Congress; they control most communications media. They have so long been in power, and have so long ignored constitutional limitations, that they now assume the power to do anything which the President and a majority of Congress desire.

A strong or popular President can easily control a majority of the Congress, especially a Congress elected in a presidential election year when legislators were swept into office on the President's political "coattails." If not checked by procedural rules which enforce delay and give time for thought, deliberation, and public reaction, a President can become a dictator, commanding quick, rubber-stamp congressional approval for anything the administration wants.

That danger confronts us in 1965 as never before. When President John F. Kennedy was inaugurated in 1961, he thought a majority of Congress would approve his new-frontier programs. Yet, he knew that conservatives on key committees could effect delays. President Kennedy

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demanded that membership of the important House Rules Committee be enlarged so that new-frontier liberals would have a majority on it. By the most extraordinary use of executive power (threatening some Representatives with loss of government spending in their districts; promising others increased spending; warning local businessmen of loss of government contracts if their Representative did not vote "right" on the Rules Committee proposal), the Kennedy administration did force the House to pack the Rules Committee with liberals, early in 1961.[1]

Yet, the House managed to stop much of President Kennedy's major legislative program. President Johnson, however (by appeal to emotions: requesting approval of new-frontier legislation as a tribute to the "martyred President"), pushed through Congress some legislation which, prior to the assassination, appeared to have no chance of enactment. Nonetheless, many Kennedy-Johnson proposals were stalled by the 88th Congress.[2]

This year, liberals are determined to "reform" the Congress, changing rules and procedures so that the legislative bodies will quickly approve any proposal made by a President whose political party has a majority in House and Senate.

U. S. Representative Richard Bolling (Missouri Democrat) has been the noisiest advocate of reforms, but the groundwork was laid and the planning done by the invisible government.

From October 29 through November 1, 1964, the American Assembly studied the problem of congressional reforms, concluding that:

"If the Congress is to perform . . . well, ways must be found to strengthen the elected leadership in the House and Senate — chiefly the Speaker and the floor leaders — and through that leadership to assure that the majority sentiment of the Congress is effectively expressed. Individuals or minorities in the legislature must not be permitted to frustrate the will of the majority, whether in a standing committee or in one or both of the houses."[3]

The American Assembly was founded in 1950 by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, then President of Columbia University. It is sometimes called the Arden House Group, because it holds semi-annual meetings at Arden House in Harriman, New York.[3] It is an unofficial arm of the Council on Foreign Relations—the control center of an interlocking network of organizations which constitute the invisible government of the United States.[4]

Here are a few of the congressional reforms which the invisible government's American Assembly recommends, and which congressional liberals want:

— A petition bearing the signatures of the Speaker of the House and of 150 other Representatives should be enough to force any bill out of any House Committee. A discharge petition now requires 218 signatures (a majority of the House membership). The new rule, if adopted, will enable a minority, when supported by the Speaker, to force legislation to the floor of the House for a vote before others have had a chance to study it fully.

— "The Rules Committee of the House must be at all times an instrument of the leadership of the House. To this end, the Speaker might be restored to his position as chairman of the Committee. Alternatively, he might be given authority in each Congress to appoint its majority members, including the chairman. At a minimum, the Speaker of the House should be empowered to call up . . . any bill which the Committee on Rules has failed to act [on] for 21 calendar days." Years ago, the Speaker of the House had these extraordinary powers, and he became an autocrat who could defy the will of the whole Congress. Liberals now want autocratic powers restored so that the Speaker can rig the House of Representatives as a rubber-stamp machine for the Executive.

— The Senate majority leader should be authorized to offer a motion designating any bill "major legislation," thus requiring the committee to which it is assigned to report it to the Senate floor within 30 days.

— Senate rules which permit unlimited debate (filibuster) should be changed so that the political party which has a majority can easily stop debate on any bill and force a vote when the majority pleases.

— At present, when a bill passed by one house of Congress is different from a version of the same bill passed by the other house, the bill must go to a conference committee (composed of legislators from both houses) for changes to eliminate

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all differences, before the bill can be enacted in final form and sent to the President for signature. Many controversial bills die because the conference committee cannot agree to necessary changes. The American Assembly wants House and Senate rules changed so that a majority of every conference committee shall consist of legislators on record as favoring the legislation.

— The American Assembly wants members of the House elected for four-year (instead of the present two-year) terms, the elections to be held in presidential election years. It would take a constitutional amendment to make this change. If it were made, it would have disastrous consequences. With relatively few exceptions in our history, a House of Representatives elected in a presidential election year is an "administration" House — a majority of whose members ran on the party ticket with the President, politically pledged to support his programs. America desperately needs an opposition Congress — one which will oppose the totalitarianism of a President. Our best chance to elect an opposition Congress comes in off-year congressional elections, not overshadowed and dominated by the presidential contest.[3]

A fight for congressional reform, along lines specified by the invisible government, is likely to be among the first major legislative battles in 1965. If totalitarian liberals win that battle, they may cram through the present Congress many other ominous proposals:

RIGHT-TO-WORK. The Wagner Act of 1935 authorized the closed shop — which means, in essence, that the federal government authorizes monopolistic unions to force employees of an organized company to join a union and pay dues, whether employers and employees like it or not. The Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 (which amended the Wagner Act) outlawed the closed shop, authorized the union shop. That was no improvement. *Closed shop* means a company must not hire an employee until *after* he joins the union. *Union shop* means a company may hire a non-union person, but he must join the union (or be fired) after he goes to work.

Growing resentment of such compulsory unionism, on the part of victimized workers and of the public, stimulated demands for State right-to-work laws—laws which provide that neither unions nor management can force workers to join, or not join, a union. Twenty States now have such laws.[5]

State right-to-work laws do not conflict with federal law, because Section 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act did not pre-empt for the federal government exclusive authority to legislate in this field. Union officials, and their spokesmen in Congress, have long called Section 14B a "loop-hole" and have demanded its repeal.[6] Hubert Humphrey's Americans for Democratic Action and the Democrat Party itself are opposed to 14B.[7] Repeal of this right-to-work section of the Taft-Hartley Act was a plank in the 1960 Democrat Party platform, but President Kennedy made no effort to repeal.

Repeal was a plank in the 1964 Democrat platform; and union officials now seem confident that Section 14B will be repealed and all State right-to-work laws abolished within the next two years.[6] This tightening of big unionism's stranglehold upon the nation's economy may occur,[8] if liberals succeed in reorganizing the Congress—and if the public remains silent and indifferent.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM. During the 1964 presidential campaign, President Johnson promised a "frugal budget" totaling less than 100 billion dollars for the 1965 fiscal year. He promised further tax reductions, together with increased spending in connection with his anti-poverty programs. It is estimated that the net result will be a federal deficit of at least 9.3 billion dollars for fiscal 1965.[9] This will further inflate our badly inflated currency and decrease confidence in the stability of the dollar. When confidence in the American dollar is destroyed, our dollars will be worthless.

American foreign aid programs—draining money out of the American economy, to build in foreign lands commercial and industrial enterprises which compete with our own—have given the United States an unfavorable balance of payments every year for several years. In addition to giving away money and goods abroad, Americans and their government spend more for foreign goods and services than foreigners spend for ours. This means that foreign governments accumulate,

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thanks to our largess, a surplus of American dollars—more dollars than they spend for American goods and services. They can present their American dollars to the U. S. Treasury and demand payment in gold—a privilege denied American citizens. As foreigners thus "cash in" their American dollars, our monetary gold reserve shrinks. It has been shrinking, at a dangerous rate, ever since our foreign-aid programs put our nation in the position of pouring out to foreigners more than it takes in.[10]

At present, our gold reserve totals 15.5 billion dollars—a record low. Of that amount, 13.6 billion dollars is, by law, in an "anchor pile," where it must be kept to support our domestic currency. This leaves 1.9 billion dollars of our gold reserve in the so-called "free pile," to meet all foreign claims—which total more than 27 billion dollars.[11] If there should be an international "run" on our gold reserve—if foreigners holding American dollars, or short-term American securities convertible into dollars, were to demand payment in gold—our nation would be bankrupt, unable to redeem its own currency held by foreigners. Chaos would result.

Is there danger that some foreign nation may start a "run" on the American gold reserve? Charles de Gaulle, President of France, consistently antagonistic toward the present policies of the United States government, controls enough "surplus" American dollars to wipe out the "free pile" of gold in our reserve.[12] Many other nations hostile to the United States could—if they combined their "surplus" dollars—throw the United States into bankruptcy by demanding more gold than the U. S. Treasury has in reserve to meet foreign claims.

There is an obvious solution to this critical problem. The United States government should stop all foreign-aid programs, stop worldwide spending for defense of other nations, and eliminate all unconstitutional domestic spending. This would permit sharp tax reduction without creating a federal deficit. The government should repeal all labor laws which give monopolistic unions the power to inflate production costs. Reduced taxes and reduced production costs would enable American industries to compete with foreign industries, and would stop the flight of gold, jobs, and factories to foreign lands. This, together with ending the foreign giveaway, would create a favorable balance of payments and enable us to accumulate a gold reserve adequate for our monetary needs.

Instead of this obvious remedy, our government has sought legislation which would provide a brief stop-gap against the disaster of an international run on our gold supply, but which would, in the end, make matters infinitely worse.

The Kennedy administration tried unsuccessfully to get a law to eliminate the "anchor pile" in our gold reserve—make all of our gold reserve available to meet foreign claims, leaving none to back our domestic currency. Very likely, President Johnson will demand such a law.[13] He may get it, if Congress is reorganized as totalitarian liberals plan.

If Congress does authorize elimination of our domestic gold reserve, our currency will be reduced to fiat money, the last monetary stage reached by all other major civilizations in history before economic collapse and invasion by barbarians.[14]

FASCIST CONTROLS. On November 25, 1964, the U. S. Federal Communications Commission ordered telephone companies to reduce long distance telephone rates $100 million by April 1, 1965. A spokesman for American Telephone and Telegraph said:

"The Commission has now insisted on rate reductions larger than we think justified at this time. This insistence, in our belief, is out of step with the government's effort to encourage economic growth.

"We have agreed to the reductions, however . . . ."[15]

The following paragraph is from the December 22, 1964, issue of *National Review Bulletin*:

"In the last month or two President Johnson has 'persuaded' the steel industry to forgo a price rise . . . and, by a variety of hints, requests, and

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threats, has moved the banking men to cancel their announced hike in lending rates . . . . Though the wishes of the Imperial Czar of all the Russias never received more . . . slavish obedience, all it takes nowadays is a couple of phone calls."

Governmental control of major industries, by threats and promises, and by administrative actions of regulatory agencies, is an adaptation of the fascist technique for achieving national socialism. Communists confiscate industries and run them as government-owned establishments. Fascists left the ownership of industries in private hands, but regulated their operations to suit the dictator.

Though fraught with danger to the future of freedom, the FCC's fascist-style intervention in the private business of telephone companies is far less significant than this federal agency's illegal, but subtle, controls over the broadcasting industry. Day by day, the so-called Fairness Doctrine of the FCC is being used to silence broadcasting which is sharply critical of the administration in power. My own television broadcast, for example, is now black-balled even in Dallas (where the broadcast was on for years without causing any trouble for broadcast station or sponsors). The reason? Dallas TV station owners say that the FCC Fairness Doctrine would subject them to harassment, if they presented my broadcast. This situation exists in all parts of the nation, and is steadily growing worse.[16]

If totalitarian liberals can remove all conservatives from the media of mass communication, and if they can reorganize the United States Congress into a rubber-stamp machine for the Johnson administration, there will be no obstacles in the path of the socialist revolution.

PANAMA CANAL. Prior to 1903, the Isthmus of Panama was a province of Colombia. The revolution which separated Panama from Colombia was fabricated by a New York lawyer and five ambitious men in Panama, three of whom were United States citizens. These private Americans, backed by the United States government, created the nation of Panama in 1903.[17]

At that time, Panama (a land of chronic political instability, owned by a few wealthy families) was the pesthole of the world. Every virulent tropical disease conceivable had to be conquered before we could wrench worthless land from the voracious jaws of a steaming jungle and convert it into a mighty waterway to lift ships over the bedrock of the continental divide. Millions of American dollars and many lives of dedicated Americans went into that dual miracle of sanitation and engineering.[17]

No other nation or combination of nations could have built the Panama Canal without the United States; and none gave us any help. The Republic of Panama was not a partner in the Panama Canal enterprise: she was merely the principal beneficiary.[17]

Panama—with no investment, and with no responsibility for operating, maintaining and defending the Canal—gets most of the profit from its operation. The payroll of the Panama Canal Company is about 52 million dollars a year. Most of that is spent in Panama, to the benefit of Panamanians.[17] In addition to all else, the United States (since 1946) has given Panama more than 121 million dollars in direct foreign aid.[10]

From the day the Republic of Panama was born, her economy has revolved around benefits provided by the United States. Her political independence and military security and the health of her people depend on us.[17]

Our treatment of Panama has *always* been magnanimous. Our only disservice to that nation has resulted from our government's efforts, since 1936, to comply with outrageous demands of Panamanian politicians—thus encouraging them to keep their nation in turmoil, making it profitable for them to play politics with the "yankee-imperialism" propaganda of communism.[17]

In our 1903 treaty with the new Republic of Panama, we did not *lease* the Panama Canal Zone.[17]

We *bought* the Zone—a ten-mile-wide strip across the Isthmus, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—for 10 million dollars plus a guaranteed annuity. The annuity was not a *rental* fee: it was a guarantee

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of revenue to keep the Panamanian government alive. We acquired full ownership and sovereignty, by grant in perpetuity, making the Canal Zone United States territory forever.[17]

Surrendering our ownership of the Panama Canal, our sovereignty in the Canal Zone, or any portion of our control over the Zone and the Canal would be a betrayal of our nation, equivalent to giving away any other part of our national territory. Yet, President Johnson has announced plans to surrender our interests in Panama.

On December 18, 1964, the President said the United States is ready to negotiate a new treaty, which will give Panama sovereignty over the Canal Zone. The President said we will try to obtain permission to build another canal somewhere (either through Panama or through another Central American nation). The new treaty with Panama will remain in effect until the new canal is finished. At that time, apparently, we will abandon the Canal Zone altogether and give Panama the Canal and all of our other property there.[18]

Even though liberals may rig the new Congress to suit their purposes, it is probable that the American people can prohibit the surrender of our national honor, sovereignty, and property in the Panama Canal—if they will let every member of Congress know that he will be held accountable at the next election.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION. When Federal tax money becomes the principal source of income for schools and colleges of America, our educational institutions will become indoctrination centers, controlled by politicians and bureaucrats who dispense the tax money. Aware of this, the people for a long time strongly resisted federal aid to education. A significant weakening of this resistance—and a breakthrough for advocates of federal control of education—came in 1958 when the Eisenhower administration's federal-aid-to-education proposals were called the *National Defense* Education Act. The Soviets had launched Sputnik the year before. American proponents of federal aid to education made almost as much propaganda use of Sputnik as the Soviets did. The launching was cited as evidence that American education was lagging, and that lack of funds was the cause; our "survival" depended on improving education with vast outlays of federal tax money![19]

Identifying federal aid to education with national defense was successful. The National Defense Education Act of 1958—the first really comprehensive federal-aid-to-education bill ever enacted—went through Congress rather easily. Since then, new aid to education programs have been added, based on the *National Defense* Education Act of 1958.

Expenditures of the federal Office of Education were $691,850,000.00 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964. The 88th Congress more than doubled that amount (increasing it to $1,499,149,455.00) for the current fiscal year.[20] The 88th Congress did not, however, enact two major Kennedy-Johnson administration proposals: (1) direct aid to public schools; and (2) federal loans or scholarships to undergraduate college students.[2,20]

President Johnson is expected to request additional federal-aid-to-education legislation. If Congress can be reorganized to operate as a pliable tool of the President and if public resistance does not harden, educational institutions of the United States may be subjected to total control by Washington bureaucrats before the next election.

FIREARMS CONTROL. The assassination of President John F. Kennedy precipitated a rash of demands for more stringent federal firearms control. These demands ignored the profoundly-important principle of liberty involved in that article of the Bill of Rights (Second Amendment to the Constitution) which orders the federal government not to infringe the right of the people to keep and bear arms. They ignored the fact that existing federal legislation in this field has failed to accomplish its stated purpose. They ignored the fact that stringent gun-control laws, while harassing and abridging the rights of law-abiding citizens, never prevent criminals from getting deadly weapons.

Some of the 1964 proposals for federal firearms control were so outrageous that they reflected

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either shocking stupidity or sinister purpose.[21] None was enacted; but, this year, there is grave danger that President Johnson may successfully support restrictive firearms-control legislation.

FARM PROGRAMS. The political argument which has induced Congress to "authorize," and the public to pay for, all federal agricultural programs (since they were first initiated by communists in the Henry Wallace Department of Agriculture during the first administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt)[22] was the necessity of saving small family-size farms in America. But the federal programs are eliminating small, independent American farms.

In 1938, when the population of the United States was 129 million, there were 7 million farms furnishing employment for 13 million Americans. In 1964, with the population about 190 million, there are 3½ million farms, furnishing employment for 7 million Americans.[23]

Federal subsidies enrich the operators of big farming syndicates, wealthy promoters, land speculators, and dishonest operators like Billie Sol Estes.[23]

By paying big operators to produce surpluses which the Commodity Credit Corporation buys and holds in storage, the federal government destroys the free market for agricultural commodities. This, plus tyrannical controls imposed by the Department of Agriculture, makes it impossible for small farmers to operate profitably as free men. So, many small farmers are moving to cities, turning their farms over to big syndicates and promoters, who prosper, not on the land, but on tax money.[23]

But a significant number will not leave the land. They have the stiff-necked courage of pioneers who conquered the great West. They will not placidly surrender their heritage of freedom.

Against these men, the naked power of government has been used harshly. This was particularly true of wheat farmers between 1954 and 1963 when compulsory federal acreage controls were in effect.

In May, 1963, American wheat farmers voted in a referendum to abolish compulsory acreage control, despite Kennedy-administration threats that wheat price supports would be lowered disastrously if the farmers repudiated controls. Since then, the Kennedy-Johnson administration has continued the old corrupt, costly, agricultural programs, but has proposed nothing new. President Johnson has given no indication of what he may propose in 1965.

There is strong sentiment throughout the country to get the government out of the farming business.[24] This is a good year for the public to encourage conservative legislators to repeal the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and abolish all federal farm programs.

IMMIGRATION. The 88th Congress considered, but never voted on, various proposals to revamp our immigration laws. The 1964 Democrat Party Platform promised to liberalize the laws.[25] Proposed changes would admit hordes of new immigrants from all over the world — to intensify our racial problem, to swell the welfare rolls, and to complicate problems of unemployment and overpopulation, which our natural population growth has already made serious.[26]

If President Johnson tries to keep his party's pledge, the country will be confronted with harmful immigration proposals in 1965.

MEDICARE. Ever since the Social Security Act was passed in 1936, liberals have tried to add medical-care provisions to it. This proposal (now called *medicare*) would socialize the medical profession.[27] President Johnson failed to push a medicare bill through Congress last year.[2] One obstacle was U. S. Representative Wilbur D. Mills (Arkansas Democrat), Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

President Johnson has made medicare a major objective for 1965 and, apparently, has done what was needed to break Representative Mills' resistance. Mills now says he will support a medicare program administered through the social security system, if it is financed by a new, separate

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payroll tax, and not financed by social security payroll taxes.[28]

Conservatives should make it emphatically clear that every member of Congress will be held accountable in the next election for the way he votes on medicare this year.

WORLD COURT. The Johnson administration will try to repeal the Connally Reservation in 1965. This would give the World Court jurisdiction over American internal affairs. Conservatives should see to it that every United States Senator receives millions of letters demanding that the Connally Reservation be retained.[29]

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. For many years, communists and liberals have demanded the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Chief proponent of HCUA abolition in the House has been U. S. Representative James Roosevelt (California Democrat), who has announced his candidacy for mayor of Los Angeles.

This year, U. S. Representative John V. Lindsay (New York Republican, and member of the Council on Foreign Relations) says he will introduce a bill to abolish the HCUA by placing it under the House Judiciary Committee,[30] whose Chairman, New York Democrat Emanuel Celler, has been associated with many communist-front organizations.[31]

What To Do

From the opening battle over congressional reorganization in 1965 to election day in 1966, American constitutional conservatives should do their utmost to arouse and inform the general public and to let Congress know that constitutional conservatism is the strongest single political force in the United States today.

FOOTNOTES

(1) Editorial by Arthur Krock, *The New York Times*, February 2, 1961; *Time* magazine, February 3, 1961, p. 16; February 10, 1961, p. 14; February 17, 1961, p. 11

(2) "What Congress Did," What Congress Didn't Do," *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, October 9, 1964, pp. 2371-86

(3) *The Congress and America's Future: Report of the Twenty-Sixth American Assembly*, Columbia University, November, 1964, 17 pp.

(4) For details on the American Assembly and its connections with the Council on Foreign Relations, see pp. 144-6 of *The Invisible Government* by Dan Smoot; price: $1.00 pocketsize, $2.00 paperbound, $4.00 clothback.

(5) The twenty States having right-to-work laws are Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming.

(6) "Administration Faces Hurdle Over Right-To-Work Question," by Richard Wilson, *The Dallas Morning News*, December 15, 1964, Sec. 4, p. 14

(7) For details on various stands taken by Americans for Democratic Action, see this *Report*, "ADA, Morality, Security," October 26, 1964*.

(8) Information on labor union activities can be found in three *Reports*: "COPE," April 6, 1964, "Union Terrorism," April 13, 1964, "Union Officials: Above And Beyond The Law," April 20, 1964*.

(9) "When The First Bills Come In For The 'Great Society' . . ." *U. S. News & World Report*, December 7, 1964, p. 115

(10) For further information on foreign aid, see this *Report*, "Foreign Aid Is Killing America," October 21, 1963*.

(11) *Monetary Notes*, The Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy, 79 Madison Ave., New York City 10016, December 1, 1964, p. 4; *Citizens Foreign Aid Committee Newsletter*, Volume IV, No. 30, August 19, 1963; "Short Term Liabilities To Foreigners Reported In The United States," *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, November, 1964, p. 1492

(12) "Washington Whispers," *U. S. News & World Report*, December 21, 1964, p. 17

(13) "Tomorrow; Newsgram," *U. S. News & World Report*, December 14, 1964, p. 26

(14) *Money And Man: A Survey Of Monetary Experience*, by Dr. Elgin Groseclose, Frederic Ungar Publishing Co., 131 East 23rd St., New York City 10010, 1961 edition; price: $5.00

(15) *Information Bulletin*, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, November 30, 1964, pp. 1-2

(16) For information on the FCC and the Fairness Doctrine, see this *Report*, "The FCC and Fairness," June 29, 1964*.

(17) Details on the history of Panama and the Canal can be found in two *Reports*: "Panama — Part I," and "Panama — Part II," January 20 and 27, 1964*.

(18) UPI dispatch from Washington, *The Dallas Times Herald*, December 19, 1964, p. 1

(19) *Science And Education For National Defense*, Hearings before the U. S. Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, March, 1958, 1602 pp.

(20) "88th Congress Doubled Education Funds, More Sought," *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, November 27, 1964, p. 2751

(21) For details, see this *Report*, "Federal Firearms Legislation," March 16, 1964*.

(22) *Interlocking Subversion In Government*, Report of the U. S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, July 30, 1953, p. 44

(23) For information on the farm problem, see this *Report*, "Communizing and Corrupting Agriculture," June 11, 1962*.

(24) UPI dispatch from Washington, *The Dallas Morning News*, December 16, 1964, Sec. 1, p. 10; "Ellender Rips Into U. S. Farm Program," by Tom Milligan, *The Dallas Morning News*, December 9, 1964, Sec. 1, p. 6

(25) "Complete Text of 1964 Democratic Platform," *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, August 28, 1964, pp. 1991-2012

(26) For discussion of immigration problems, see this *Report*, "Immigration," February 3, 1964*.

(27) Details on the medicare program are in this *Report*, "Medical Care Through Social Security," March 9, 1964*.

(28) AP story from Washington, *The Dallas Times Herald*, December 17, 1964, p. 5A

(29) For a discussion of the World Court and Johnson's plans for abolition of the Connally Reservation, see this *Report*, "Save The Connally Reservation," December 14, 1964*.

(30) "Red Front Uses 100 Scholars Who Signed Anti-HCUA Petition," by Allan H. Ryskind, *Human Events*, December 26, 1964, p. 8

(31) *Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States: Appendix IX*, Special (Dies) Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, 1944, pp. 362, 603, 764, 776, 1069, 1085, 1106, 1172, 1547, 1624

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